

VIRGINIA

GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES,

but Influenced by NONE.



APRIL 8, 1769.

Mr. RIND,

THE other day received from a friend, a pamphlet lately published in England, entitled *The Case of Great Britain and America*, which I think one of the best tracts I have seen, and what adds greatly to the merit of the author is, that (notwithstanding the subject hath been so much canvassed) his arguments (at the same time that they carry conviction along with them) are almost entirely new. As this pamphlet is in but few hands, I shall communicate it to the public, by sending a part of it to be weekly inserted in the papers till I have gone thro' the whole, and then, in pamplet initiation of the excellent author, I shall endeavour to recommend to our Assembly, the same coolness and moderation which he proposes to the British Parliament; and offer my sentiments of what ought to be their conduct at this critical juncture; and I shall esteem myself happy in furnishing a single hint for able heads to improve on.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,
A BRITISH AMERICAN.

THE affairs of Great-Britain and her colonies are at a crisis. If our justice or our moderation dictate to us the making any concessions, they should be made whilst they can yet be imputed to our moderation or our justice. The present session of Parliament should determine on some permanent system in this point. Great-Britain should fix the pretensions which she will never relinquish, and the colonies should have certain information of those claims which they must submit to. Until such a system be resolved upon, there will be irresolution on the one side, and repugnance on the other; and no system can be stable that is not founded on equity and wisdom.

It is the resolution of the present Ministry, it is said, to impose taxes on the colonies, by the authority of the British Parliament, and to compel the colonies to submission. To examine the justice and the policy of those measures, and to suggest others, which appear to me less exceptionable in each of those particulars, is my object.

The colonies, by their respective charters, have not uniformly the same privileges, or the same constitution. But tho' they differ in many particulars, they are alike in the following; namely, that the inhabitants of every one of them have a right to tax themselves by their Representatives, in their provincial Assemblies; that none of them vote for Representatives in the British Parliament; and that all of them are to enjoy the freedom of British subjects. In the search for arguments against the Americans, the validity of those charters has not passed unquestioned. I shall say, however, but a little in their support, as the attacks have been very weak and very few. From the earliest times down to the present, the disposition of foreign territory belonging to Great-Britain, has always been vested in the executive. It is a power which the restoration and revolution have left unshaken. From the cession of Tangier to that of Guadaloupe, how frequently has it been exercised? And in the particular instance of Gibraltar, it was necessary to pass a law to restrain it. If then the Crown, at the time when it granted the charters, could have ceded the territory of America to foreign power, could it not have fixed the terms on which its present and future inhabitants should continue the subjects of Great-Britain? Where it could have relinquished all the authority possessed by Great-Britain, certainly it could relinquish a part of that authority. Where it could make a total alienation to enemies even, surely it could make a modified grant to subjects. But suppose that the Crown had not been legally possessed of that power, is there not a term after which uninterrupted possession confers a right? Have not the colonies possessed their charters much longer than that term? Have they not dedicated their lives and fortunes to the improvement of that country, from a dependence upon the validity of their title? Have not the British Parliament seen and acquiesced in their doing so? Has not Great-Britain in her exclusive trade received a valuable consideration? Surely then it would be monstrous injustice to deprive them of rights so purchased, and so confirmed. It has also been urged by some, that the Parliament can revoke those charters when it shall think proper; for that it can take away from any city or corporate town in England its charter, notwithstanding any length of time it may have enjoyed it. I answer, that if an English city or corporate town had so purchased their charter, as the colonies have purchased theirs, and had so long possessed it, it would be unjust in the Parliament to rescind or violate it. But the comparison is totally unfair, for the charter of an English city or corporate town, and those of the colonies, besides other material differences, have this essential one, that the former give a right of representation in the British Parliament, and that the latter do not. If, therefore, the charter of a British city or borough, be rescinded by Parliament, it is rescinded in an Assembly which is the Representative of that city or borough. Where a part of England only is concerned, the legislature of England may claim unlimited power, as a body in which all the rights of Englishmen are made over and intitled. But the charters of America, are agreements made between England on the one part, and the colonies on the other. The House of Commons of England is the representative of one of the contracting parties only, namely England; and therefore cannot act for both. They have none of them any share in electing it; it cannot therefore legislate for them. It is a party, and therefore cannot be a judge.

The opponents of the Americans admit, that they are entitled to the privileges of British subjects; that they are a free people. Could we determine what these privileges are, and what this freedom, the dispute would be at an end. The

American asserts, that he is deprived of the most essential privilege of a freeman, and a freeman, if the colony to which he belongs, can be taxed by an Assembly, in which it is not represented. The advocate for administration, answers, that there are many natives in Great-Britain herself, who are not represented; for that there are many who have not votes in the choice of Representatives, and that the colonies have no cause to complain when they are in the same condition as many of the natives of Great-Britain. Would a colony pretend to a better constitution than the mother country, from whence she derives it? As this argument has been frequently repeated, I suppose it to be a favourite one with administration; and as it is the only method that has been tried to reconcile their assertion, that "the British Parliament has a right to tax the colonies," with their concessions, that the colonies have the privileges of Britons, and are a free people, let us listen to an American pleading his own cause, in answer to this argument: "I do not claim a better constitution than my mother country; you have misrepresented my claims. I have said that a right of suffrage in the choice of our Representatives is the most essential of British privileges; but I have not said that every Briton enjoys that right; nor do I require that every colonist should enjoy it. There are many Britons who have no vote in the election of the House of Commons, so are there many colonists who have no vote in the election of our provincial Representatives; alledge, if you will, that in being taxed by your Parliament, you are taxed by an imperfect Representative; in being taxed by our provincial Assemblies, we are taxed by a Representative as imperfect. Our freedom therefore in point of taxation, when we are taxed by our own Assemblies, is not greater than yours; it is only equal to it; our constitution is an image of yours. But if we are to be taxed by your Parliament, our constitution no longer resembles yours, and our freedom is annihilated. If there be many Britons who have not a vote in the choice of their Representatives, there are also many that have. The possession of a 40s. freehold in Britain, confers the privilege of a vote: The possession of the whole continent of America, does not confer that privilege. Do you not know the infinite difference between a nation, where all have not the power of voting for their Representatives, and a nation where none have that power? The former is your condition, and therefore you are a free people; the former is what we claim; the latter is the condition of slaves; and that is what you offer. We claim the right of suffrage, as the privileges of Britons, and you tell us we have it, because we are like those Britons who have it not! We claim the same constitution as Great-Britain, and you offer us only the defect of that constitution, but deny us its advantages. England cannot be taxed but by an Assembly, where her land is represented by Knights, her moneyed interest by Citizens and Burgesses, and therefore she is a free nation. Is then America on a par with England in point of freedom? If she can be taxed by an Assembly, to which her freeholders send no Knights, and her cities no Citizens. You say that your right of suffrage is partially distributed in Britain; give us then a right of suffrage as partially distributed in America. For this representation, partial and imperfect as you call it, your Magna Charta have been demanded, your patriots have bled, and your Monarchs have been dethroned. Was this for nothing? Yet this you deny to the Americans, though you say to us, ye have the privileges of Britons.

But there is yet another defect in your argument. For it is not true that we are in as good a condition as those Britons whom you call unrepresented, and who are not electors: For even they have this great advantage, that both the Representatives and the Electors pay a part of the tax, as well as those who have no suffrage: Whereas if the House of Commons should tax the Americans, neither the Representatives nor the Electors would pay any proportion of what they imposed on us; they would not tax, but untax themselves. The condition therefore of an Englishman, who has no suffrage, when taxed by the British legislature, and of an American taxed by the same authority, are totally dissimilar. Place them in situations which bear any similitude, and it will shew in the strongest light, the injustice of the present measures. Suppose then that the Parliament of Britain should impose a tax, from which themselves and those who voted for them should be exempted, and which should entirely be paid by those who had no suffrages; this would bear some resemblance to their taxing the Americans; and would not this be unparalleled injustice? But if even this (unjust as you may esteem it) were the practice of your Parliament, the condition of a non-voting Englishman would still be infinitely preferable to ours; for even such a tax as I have stated, would fall upon the relations, the friends, the dependants, the tenants, the manufacturers, the Labourers of British legislators. The legislator would feel its effects almost instantaneously, he would find his own interest immediately concerned; he would therefore use some moderation. Besides, he is an eye witness of their condition, he can judge of their abilities; he can be wounded at the sight of their distresses. But he cannot see our misery, he cannot judge of our abilities, and his tenants and manufacturers will feel the immediate effects of our ruin, not in their distress, but in their exasperation. If therefore the legislature of Britain should adopt such a system of unparalleled injustice, with respect to the non-voting inhabitants of Britain, yet even the sufferers by, and the objects of that injustice, would be happy in comparison with us. Suppose for a moment, if you can bear the thought, suppose for a moment, that your House of Commons were not elected by you, but that they were an hereditary body in no wise indebted to

"your choice, would you not be an enslaved and unhappy people? But even then you would be happier than we are. A body of five hundred men, situated in the midst of seven millions, and taxing those seven millions, would surely be more bound to moderation, by fear, if not by principle, than the same body, situated and supported by those seven millions, in taxing two millions, who are at a distance. To oppress, in one instance, would at least be infamous, if it would not be punishment; in the other they might find it popularity, they might think it patriotism. Mr. Pitt said (if I mistake not) that every man in England could huzza at an election; even that method of expressing one's wishes is some satisfaction, and has some influence; the shoutings of the people have had great effects; and the very murmurs of Englishmen had perhaps more share in the repeal of the Stamp-act, than the united voice of America. We cannot even huzza at a British election!

The right of presenting petitions to Parliament, was deemed of so much importance, that it was inserted in the bill of rights. In this fundamental right, the bulwark against Parliamentary oppression, as well as every other, under what disadvantages should we labour, if you were to make laws for us? How different is the effect of a petition presented by the hands of the injured, enforced by their alacrity, and recommended by their tears, from that of our paper representations? They are subject to be misrepresented in a thousand ways.

They come cold, and you do not feel them; often too late, and you cannot comply with them; and what was done by you through inattention and mistake, must be maintained for dignity; in a word, they do not strike home, either upon your caution or your kindness, your affections, or your fears, in this particular. The very women and children of England have an influence upon Parliament, of which the Americans are destitute; how different is your lot from ours? In the character of an American, to the people of England I speak. Your frequent elections are a valuable privilege to you; what privilege are they to us? At the close of a Parliament, you expect popular measures, from the fears and the hopes of your Representatives. But who will find it his interest to be a friend to America? They will wish to gain the favour of their countrymen, and therefore will burden America, in order to displease England. What to you is a valuable privilege, will be to us a source of repeated oppression. We are worse even than your papists. In being excluded from the right of suffrage, they are like us; and as they pay double land tax, in that additional payment the resemblance continues; for it is a tax imposed by men whom they had no share in electing, and it is a tax which those who impose it do not pay. But this disability in point of suffrage, and this additional payment, are penalties inflicted on your papists; and why? Allegiance, as by law required, is a quality essential to being a subject. Your papists are defective in that quality: They are considered as not completely subjects, and as such, penalties are inflicted on them. Your only justification for inflicting these penalties upon them is, that you doubt their being subjects. Your only pretence for inflicting the same penalties on us, is, that we are subjects. Same penalties, did I say, nay worse; for as they are inflicted on us without offence, we cannot by a discontinuation of offence exempt ourselves from these grievances. The papist, by becoming a protestant, can free himself from this disability, and this double taxation: But we cannot free ourselves from this misery, but by ceasing to be Americans. Besides, in every other case, except that addition of land tax, your papists are in as good a situation as any of the rest of your inhabitants, who have no votes. But in every tax you lay upon us, we are in as bad a situation as your papists are in that one. Besides, your papists are connected with their legislators by relationship, friendship, neighbourhood or dependence. Their possessions too are British, and they must have influence, though they have no votes. And the great right of petitioning, they possess, with all its advantages, and can enforce their petitions by their presence, their alacrity, their numbers, and their tears: In how much worse a situation are we than your papists, whom for their obliquity in an unconstitutional and persecuting religion, you have made the outcasts of legislation? What then is the freedom, and what are those British privileges, to which you confess we are entitled? What are those rights which we have possessed above an hundred years, which we derived from solemn compact, which we have purchased by an unshaken allegiance, and by the profits of our trade?

[To be continued.]

From the POLITICAL REGISTER for January last. WHEN Sir William Beauchamp Proctor's numbers were nearly exhausted, and the course of the poll declared decisively for Mr. Serjeant Glynn (who had still great multitudes unpolled) THE SIGNAL WAS GIVEN. An instantaneous and furious, but regular attack was made on the huffings. The sheriffs, the candidates, the clerks, the poll-books, all vanished in a moment. The whole town was presently a scene of blood. It was not enough to knock down an unhappy man: The blow was followed till he was utterly disabled. Those who have been exposed to riots declare they never saw such cruelty. All doors and windows were barricaded. There was no shelter. Nothing was safe. Nor can any thing equal the universal consternation of the frightened people, but the abhorrence and execration with which every tongue repeated the name of Proctor.

It appears from every account of the proceedings at Brentford, that the people who began the riot there, were the friends of the court candidate; and in particular it is affirmed, that when the Irish chairmen, and the professed brewers at

At present it is unalienable from Great-Britain.

their head, had proceeded so far in their cruel and villainous intention of murdering and wounding the people, that the Gentlemen upon the hustings were in danger of their lives; one Gentleman went up to the court candidate, and expostulated with him on the base conduct of his mob. *My mob!* said the Courtier; yes, Sir, said the Gentleman, *your mob!* and added, Sir, I insist upon your speaking to those fellows who are knocking down the people there. But the Courtier refused to say any thing to appease their fury; upon which the Gentleman who had spoke to him, finding himself in danger of life, seized him by the great coat, and shewed his star to the armed ruffians, who instantly took off their hats and huzzaed him. While the ruffians were thus huzzaing, the Gentleman escaped.

Next day was wrote, in capitals, on most of the walls at Brentford, *No Proctor, No murderer.*

When the above villains had cleared the hustings, they went into the town of Brentford, and attacked the Castle-Inn (which was one of Mr. Glynn's houses) and made considerable havock in it. The inhabitants of the town observing this mischief, and beginning to fear their own houses would next be destroyed, a general indignation arose amongst them. They sallied out, and attacked the villains with great spirit, and drove them out of the town. Resentment then taking place in the breasts of some of them, they vented the remainder of their rage upon one or two of the houses opened for the court candidate.

To Sir WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP PROCTOR.

SIR,
WERE I to adopt the coarsest language which is used by honest indignation to the most prostitute and abandoned characters, I think I should be justified; when it is considered that I have still, as it were, before my eyes, the shocking scene of bloody cruelty of which I was not an unconcerned spectator last Thursday, from the hustings at Brentford.

In answer to positive charges, you have all along returned us nothing but general assertions and evasive declarations, on your honour. You say, "I have ever so conducted myself in life, that I might reasonably think the character which the whole tenor of my actions has established, would be sufficient to repel a charge of outrage and inhumanity." One word in this sentence makes me recollect that I did once before in my life hear another person declaim, that "the colour and conduct of his life had furnished him with a suit of armour to repel such arrows." And I remember too, how universal was the contempt with which such an appeal was received. Your confidence in a conduct of twenty years is strangely altered now from what it was when you published your first advertisement; for then you "did not presume to offer yourself a candidate till you knew it would be agreeable to a great number of freeholders."

But you go on: "I will not content myself with that reputation; I here declare in form, that not a single man, nor any set of men, ever received from me, nor ever will receive directly or indirectly"—what?—"the wages of iniquity."

What a declaration in form! Sir William, it is the universal voice of your country, that you have here subscribed your own guilt. But if you have not, I, who have yet a character to lose, and have never yet signed my name to a lie, I here declare in form, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor did both hire, and cause to be hired, that mob which committed the outrages at Brentford; that mob, which, immediately after the total interruption of the poll, demanded which was the house that belonged to the Parson of Brentford; and to whose fury a neighbouring Clergyman (who heard them ask for my house) was apprehensive of falling a sacrifice by the mistake of a person who called him by my name. Boast of your humanity, Sir William, to Captain Read; that Gentleman, to save his own life, declared himself your friend. Your ruffians believing what he said, because he stood by your side, shook hands with him; when you humanely replied, that he was not for you, nor your friend, but against you.

Persuade Mr. Allen, that they were not your mob, that Gentleman brought you to the side of the hustings where they were, and heard them answer to his question, and to your face, that you Sir William Beauchamp Proctor was the person that gave them orders for what they were about. Mr. Allen, whom they thought your friend, jumped from the hustings, and told one of them, that too much mischief and murder had been committed; he pretended a desire to get the fellow out of any scrape, and directed him to meet him the same evening, at ten, at the Shakespeare, in Covent-garden. He met him accordingly to his promise, with one of his comrades, where they both disclosed what you Sir William, may possibly hear at the Old Bailey, for they charge you. And at two o'clock on the Friday morning, Mr. Allen, some other Gentlemen, and myself, applied to the Constable of the night, and conducted the *infant* and his comrade to Covent-garden round-house. He is called the *infant* I suppose, because he is above six feet high. Their names are Edward Macquerque, and Lawrence Balf.

Did you Sir William, after the fatigue of that terrible day, did you likewise forego your rest, employ your time, or risk your safety, to bring this "*dark transaction to light*?" What steps have you taken for that purpose? Your friends have taken many to smother an inquiry. In Saturday's Gazette I saw a proclamation, with a promise of his Majesty's most gracious pardon, to discover the accomplices of those who committed the most heinous offence of cutting 45 off the door of Mr. Justice Capel. Have you, Sir William, made use of your interest with his Majesty's Secretaries of State, to procure a like proclamation against the murderous rioters at Brentford? No man believes you will apply for it, and the friends of Mr. Serjeant Glynn have not waited till it comes out; but have endeavoured with success, and are still endeavouring to put it in the power of the Serjeant to fulfil his promise, and to bring the charge home to the hired and the hired.

But you endeavour to justify what you have done; and hint that it was a fair return, because the Serjeant, you say, had let loose on you a band of writers, to be the assassins of your reputation. I will tell you what you know already; I wrote most of the letters that appeared against you in the papers. In them I have asserted nothing but public facts, which I am ready to be answerable for, which I can prove, and which you cannot dispute. And I tell you this now, notwithstanding we are to have another day's election, which you may, perhaps, intend to make another day's carnage.

You falsely accuse the Serjeant of having "exercited every effort to set up USAGE in opposition to the law of the land." Mr. Glynn never desired any thing from the Sheriffs, but that they would take such measures as might tend to finish the poll, as usual, in one day. He gave none of his reasons why he wished it to be so, and he proposed such measures as he thought would effect it; but he submitted them entirely to the Sheriffs. The measures he proposed were such as had been always taken; such as are not in opposition to any one law of the land; and to which I defy you or your agents to make any solid objection.

If I could efface the melancholy impressions of last Thursday, I should with other unfeeling men, laugh at the absurdity of what follows, where you endeavour to justify your proceedings, "by the usage of all contested popular elections," and where you affect to consider those *new-fashioned Constables*, as Sir John Fielding terms them, I mean your hired ruffians, the Irish chairmen, as "assistants to the Civil Magistrates." The business of the approaching poll prevents my laying half what I have to tell you; but I promise you, you shall hear from me again and again, if you will please to issue out your orders to your ruffians to grant me a reprieve till after the election.

JOHN HORNE,

A Plain Common Freeholder.

LONDON, February 3.

Yesterday about thirty of the most respectable of the Livery of this city waited on the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, to request his Lordship would summon a Common Hall, to consider of instructions to be presented to their members at this alarming crisis, which his Lordship obligingly agreed to, and appointed the roth instant for their meeting: And the freeholders of all the capital parts of the kingdom, are impatiently waiting for the sense of the metropolis on that head, that their example may be followed throughout the kingdom; as the only vigorous, constitutional, and most effectual step, that can be taken in the present critical and divided situation of our internal affairs.

Yesterday at 11 o'clock, pursuant to a precept from the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, came on at St. Bride's church, Fleet-street, the re-election of an Alderman for the ward of Farringdon Without, in the room of the late Sir Francis Gosling, Knt. when John Wilkes, Esq; was unanimously re-chosen, no other person appearing as a candidate.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.

By Capt. Buckley, arrived here from Lisbon, we learn, that the Emperor of Morocco was going with an army of one hundred thousand men against Mazegon, a settlement belonging to the Portuguese, on the coast of Barbary, and that he intended to storm it on the 6th of last month; that all the English consuls on the Barbary coast were arrived at Gibraltar, at which place six or eight sail of New-England vessels had been lying some time, as the trade with the Moors is entirely stopped till matters are settled with the English; that six or eight sail of English vessels were lately lost in a gale of wind at Magadore, but he does not know to what ports they belonged.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 13.

On Wednesday the 5th instant, Mr. CHARLES DIGGES died suddenly, in the prime of life, at Dumfries, in Prince William county. He was the eldest son of WILLIAM DIGGES, Esq; of Maryland. As a son, he was most dutiful; as a brother and relation, loving and affectionate; as a friend, sincere and without reserve; as a companion, sensible, sprightly, and entertaining; as a Gentleman and a merchant, affable and polite; and for integrity and punctuality in his transactions with mankind, irreproachable. His acquaintance was very extensive, both in Europe and America, and he was deservedly esteemed and respected, and will be sincerely lamented by them.

Mr. RIND,

NUMBER 45, has long been remarkable in print, and the following anecdote I think is as extraordinary as any thing I have seen about it; and as it is matter of fact, your inserting it will oblige, SIR,

your constant reader.

Two lotteries were lately drawn in King William county, and during the sale of the tickets, a Gentleman was solicited to become an adventurer in that which was to be drawn first. He said if he could get No. 45 (Wilkes and liberty) he would purchase that. It happened to be unfolded, and he got it. It came up a prize, and cleared him exactly 45 shillings. He also bought the same number in the second lottery, which also was a prize, by which he gained just 45 pence.

We are informed, that the snow Nancy, Capt. Richard Barron, just arrived from Lisbon, is seized by Capt. Gill, commander of his Majesty's ship the Launceston.

The Prince William, McCunn, is arrived in York river, from Glasgow.

Died lately, the Rev. Mr. Nevison, rector of Meherrin parish, in Brunswick. In life he was much esteemed by his parishioners and acquaintances, who now regret their loss. Also the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Warrington, after breakfast, suddenly.

There is a remarkable large Hog now to be seen in this town that was raised by Mr. Henry Tyler, in Suffolk. It is four years old, and near three feet and a half high, about nine and a half in length, and is reckoned to weigh near twelve hundred pounds.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Jan. 31.

"In respect to public affairs, we cannot but be of the opinion, that although many things are adverse to America, yet the trade is turning in her favour, by the idea of raising taxes on your side daily decreasing here amongst all parties, and we think that no Minister will again attempt the taxing you, as we believe they are heartily sick of the late act, and want only to save the honour of Parliament to get rid of it. The most sanguine of their friends agree that it is *improper and uncommercial*; and that had a petition come over from your merchants, on the principle of *im expediency*, instead of that from your Assembly, denying the right, it would have been, ere now, repealed. The Ministry, at the same time, declare they will oppose a repeal, as long as America shall think that their threats are to oblige a compliance; however, we hope a little patience will bring it about, every thing being done that is in the power of your friends here, to effect it, and as speedy as the nature of the case will admit.

February 4, 1769.

"Indeed the face of politics wears a melancholy aspect at present, and what will be the issue Heaven alone can tell. While the colonies are in an uproar about their liberties, the people here are enraged, almost to a degree of desperation, at seeing their rights infringed in the person of Mr. Wilkes, who was yesterday expelled the House of Commons, by a majority of 103. Nothing so much alarms the merchants here, as your resolutions to import no more goods, which will have a more salutary influence than all the mob triumphs in the world."

Extract of a letter from London, February 1.

"The House of Commons have concurred with the House of Lords in sundry resolves, censuring the conduct of the Bostonians, and in an address, to have the authors of any treason that may have been committed at Boston, brought over here for trial; and this seems all that will be done for America, till some fresh matters are furnished from thence."

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 6.

"Mr. Wilkes was expelled the House of Commons on Saturday last, between two and three in the morning. He avowed the prefatory remarks to Lord Weymouth's letter, which is the first reason assigned in the following resolutions for his expulsion, copied from their journals, viz,

"That John Wilkes, Esq; a Member of this House, who hath, at the bar of this House, confessed himself to be an insolent, scandalous, and seditious libel, and who has been convicted in the court of King's Bench, of having printed a seditious libel, and three obscene and impious libels, and by the judgment of the said court, has been sentenced to undergo twenty twomonths imprisonment, and is now in execution under said judgment, be expelled this House."

"This resolution was carried, upon a division, by 219 to 137, and a new writ is issued for electing another Member in his room; but as they passed no vote of disqualification, he will doubtless be re-chosen, and in that case this business will be, in part, to do over again, for I mean, as respects the propriety of his sitting in the House.

"George Grenville was among those who voted against his expulsion, observing that upon the first point respecting Lord Weymouth, it was an offence against a private man, and was cognizable and punishable by the common law, and that with regard to the other two, he was now suffering the judgment of the court of King's Bench; that he wished lenitive measures to be followed, in order to quiet the minds of the public, and to render him of no consequence; and that Wilkes himself was so sensible of this, that he wished for nothing more ardently than persecution, and would be disappointed if he had it not."

Extract of another letter from London, February 6.

"The report of the resolutions regarding America, having been deferred till next Wednesday, on account of Mr. Wilkes's affairs being brought into Parliament, I shall send you them in a few days hence. Thus much I can now say of them, that they tend to enforce all the laws of trade and revenue, and there is not the least prospect of the acts being repealed."

Extract of a letter from London, February 7.

"Things draw towards a crisis: The Ministry blamed by all moderate men. The minority is increasing fast. The city of London meet this week, to give instructions to their Members. Many other counties probably will follow the example, and I hope moderate and constitutional measures will prevail, probably not without some further struggles. The proceedings relating to America will be taken notice of."

To the GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, and FREEHOLDERS, of the County of MIDDLESEX.

THE proceedings of yesterday in the House of Commons fill me with the deepest concern, and I can truly lay much more on your account than my own. I cannot be deprived of the glory of having been chosen a representative in Parliament for the first county in England, but I feel with anguish of heart, that the present Ministry have found means to suspend for some time the plan of usefulness to my constituents, and service to this kingdom, which I had meditated. What adds, however, the most to my grief, is the melancholy reflection, that by my expulsion the Ministry have thus openly shewn, that they entertain no scruple of violating the sacred rights of the people, even in the most important case, that of having a deputy nominated by themselves to the great council of the nation. They have, in the instance of yesterday, robbed a very respectable part of this kingdom of their noble inheritance, of their share in the legislative power. No set of men in this country have hitherto ventured so grossly to abuse the trust reposed in them, nor to give so fatal a stab to the vitals of our country. The threatening aspect of all our public affairs does not present any thing equally alarming, except in the late instance of ruffians hired to be your assassins, and the murderers of the constitution, at our last county election, whom public justice, and an honest English jury, have hitherto vainly sentenced to death. I think with horror on what we may in future dread for the liberties of all the Commons of Great Britain, from so despotic an administration, if our gracious Sovereign should much longer continue to them the power of the state.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to renew to you the assurances of inviolable attachment to your service, and the cause of liberty, to which my life is dedicated. My courage is not appalled, nor my spirit in the least abated. I will carry with me to the grave an unshaken fidelity and ardent affection to you and to this country, an invincible hatred and opposition to its enemies. I hope still to give you further proofs of my sentiments, by my parliamentary conduct. I flatter myself that the relation between us which subsisted yesterday, although now dissolved by the violence of arbitrary Ministers, will in a short time again take place. Every mark of your regard I shall value in a high degree, and I trust that my conduct will convince you, that I am not quite unworthy of the choice, which I have now the honour of humbly soliciting.

I am strongly influenced on this occasion by a particular reason, which strikes me very forcibly, and I believe will have the greatest weight with you: It is that by a second choice of me for this county, you Gentlemen, the independent freeholders, will assert the clear right you derive from the constitution of naming your own representatives. If Ministers can once usurp the power of declaring who shall not be your representative, the next step is very easy, and will follow speedily: It is that of telling you whom you shall send to Parliament, and then the boasted constitution of England will be entirely torn up by the roots; the Parliaments of Great-Britain will become not only as insignificant as those of France, a mere state engine of government, but a grievous burthen, and infinite mischief, to the nation. The present great crisis affords the opportunity of asserting your most valuable privileges, and of shewing yourselves superior to the insolent mandates of a Minister, who has the presumption to treat Englishmen as slaves.

The rights of this free kingdom, Gentlemen, have been frequently violated in my person. You have now in me the opportunity of vindicating them, and I hope, without the reproach of vanity, I may add, that my firmness in the support of our common liberty, under circumstances equally perilous and intricate, has secured me your confidence, and will be considered by you as a proof that you may again safely honour me with this fresh testimony of your esteem, the choosing me a second time the representative of my native county in Parliament. I am,

Gentlemen,

with true regard and gratitude,

Your most obedient and affectionate humble servant,
JOHN WILKES.

King's Bench Prison,
Saturday, Feb. 4, 1769.

I INTEND for Great-Britain soon; and to return in a few months.

CATHARINE RATHELL.

THE subscriber is determined to draw his **LOTTERY** on the second *Monday* in *May* next (being the day of the meeting of the General Assembly) at Mr. *Anthony Hay's*, in *Williamsburg*, upon the plan here proposed, which he hopes will not be disagreeable to the present adventurers, as the alteration of the scheme cannot affect their interest, but will greatly promote the subscriber's, as it will enhance the value, and encourage the sale of the tickets remaining on hand at the drawing: But to avoid all possible objections from those who were kind enough to purchase tickets upon the faith of the former scheme, it is intended that any such, who disapprove of the alteration, may be at liberty to return their tickets at any time before the day of the drawing.

The S C H E M E.

Prizes.	
1 The Inspection at <i>Page's</i> containing five lots, which rent for 70l. per annum, valued at 12 years purchase, is	£.840
1 The Inspection at <i>Crutchfield's</i> , containing six lots, which rent for 60l. per annum, valued at 12 years purchase, is	720
135 Lots unimproved, each containing half an acre, valued at 20l. each, a price the lowest any from the river have fold for, and many being near the river are worth more.	2700
137 Prizes.	£.4260
263 Blanks.	
400 Tickets, at 10l. each,	£.4000
Given in,	£.200

The inspection at *Crutchfield's*, is to belong to the proprietor of the ticket whose number shall be drawn the two hundredth.

The inspection at *Page's*, is to belong to the proprietor of the ticket whose number shall be last drawn.

In this **S C H E M E** there are not two blanks to a prize. The inspections increasing yearly, may be well estimated at much more than they are now valued. And the 260l. given in, will reduce the unimproved lots to 18l. 1s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$, each; so it appears no scheme can be better calculated for the interest of the adventurers; and the ease in payments, is an indulgence none have yet allowed.

The managers and terms of payment are as formerly. Tickets may be had of the managers, and of

MANN PAGE.

Just imported and selling by the subscriber, the following ARTICLES, viz.

WHITE fatten and lutestring, India and other chintzes, calicoes and ginghams, striped and plain muslins, book ditto, bordered handkerchiefs, cat-gut, flowered gauze aprons, cloaks, cardinals, hats and bonnets, a large and fashionable assortment of caps, ribbons, egrets, fillets and breast flowers, fine beaver hats for Gentlemen, youths and boys ditto, blue, green and white fine riding ditto for Ladies, feathers for ditto, all sorts of gold bands, buttons and loops, black, blue, and buff superfine silk pieces for Gentlemen's breeches, maccaroni waistcoats, the very best black, white and coloured *China* silk hose, the finest spun silk ditto, superfine *India* cotton ditto, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, fine minionet lace, flounced and laced casting handkerchiefs, very genteel stomachers and knots, some very neat paste necklaces and earrings, ditto of different colours, handsome earrings set with margarets, *French* pearl drop ditto, crooked tortoiseshell combs set with paste, plain ditto, small tortoiseshell pocket combs in cases, fine box, ivory and tapering ditto, paste shoe, knee, and stock buckles, double gilt and polished steel ditto in sets, paste pins, hoop and other stone rings, chased and plain silver nutmeg graters, very neat enamelled ditto, pocket books, and Ladies housewives, with instruments, falling pearl necklaces, mock garnet, and jet bunches, Ivory cases, with smelling bottles, and ribband measures, both large and small kid, lamb, and silk gloves and mitts for Ladies, white silk, brown thread, and all kind of leather gloves for Gentlemen, *Didbury's* neatest shoes, pumps and slippers for ditto, with other good *London* made ditto, Ladies' fatten ditto, childrens ditto of all sizes, *French* and *English* beads, ditto jumps, neat white trimmings, new fashion ribbed ruffs, very fine pleated stocks, fine pocket handkerchiefs, light horsemen's caps for boys, plain fatten ditto, ostrich feathers, wedding, mourning, second mourning, and other genteel fans, fan cases, crosses set with margarets, for young Ladies, stock tapes, Ladies riding sticks, blood silk and cotton thread for working, watch strings, finest *Irish* garters, garlands, walking canes, sewing silks, and tapes of all kinds, black pattern silk mitts at 4s. 6d. a pair, black sticking plaster, the best *Bell* and *Life* thread, skeleton and skeine wire, *Perkins's* specific dentrifice, well known for its great efficacy in whitening the teeth, and infallibly curing the scurvy in the gums, with directions how to use it, price 5s. the pot; with sundry other articles too numerous to insert.

As this last importation consists of the best chose, genteel, and most fashionable assortment the ever had, hopes to meet with good encouragement in disposing of them; which shall be most thankfully acknowledged by

CATHARINE RATHELL.

P. S. She has a few good pair of womens stays, tabby for parts, and fine ticking backs, which she would sell cheap to any storekeeper, with some other articles. And as she hopes to have it in her power to go home after the *June* court, to purchase a cargo against the *October* court, is determined to sell, but for ready money only.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 3d of May next, at the door of the Raleigh tavern,

THE HOUSES and LOTS where the subscriber lives, situate in the lower end of the city. The terms for payment to be agreed on at the day of sale.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Just imported in the RANDOLPH, Captain WALKER, and to be sold very reasonably, especially for ready money, at the shop lately kept by Mr. WILLIAM BIER, by the subscribers, in Williamsburg,

A LARGE assortment of **DRUGS** and **MEDICINES**, both chymical and galenical; also almond cakes, capers, *French* and pearl barley, *Spanio* liquorice, sage, taloop, singlats, hartshorn shavings, borax, salt petre, best fatted oil, Durham mustard, oil of *Bhen*, *Hangary*, lavender, honey, and orange flower waters, mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, ditto candied, *Ladies* sticking plaster, eau de luce, *Hill's* elixir bandana, ditto essence of waterdock, *Blackie's* laxative for the gravel and stone, best and common lancets, *Anderson's*, *Lockyer's*, and *Hopper's* pills, *Jamaica's* fever powders, *Stoughton's*, *Duffy's*, and *Squire's* elixirs, *Fryer's* and *Furlington's* balsam, *Bate-man's* drops, *Freeman's* and *Godfrey's* cordials, *British* rock oil, balsam of honey, verdigrise, vermilion, white and red lead, linseed oil, gold and silver leaf, *Dutch* metal, smelling bottles, oil of turpentine, rosin, allum, brimstone, *Greenish's* tinctures for the gums and tooth ach, ivory syringes, tooth brushes, &c. &c. &c.

ANDREW ANDERSON, and Co.

The ship INDUSTRY, JAMES LOWES Commander, A prime sailer, now lying at LEEDS town, on Rappahannock river, bound for LONDON,

WILL take in **TOBACCO** on liberty of confinement, at seven pounds ten shillings sterling per ton, and will undoubtedly fail by the middle of May. Whoever are inclined to ship, are desired to leave their notes or orders with Mr. JOHN SMITH, at *Hanover* town, Mr. JOHN GLASSSELL, at *Fredericksburg*, Mr. William Templeman, at *Alexandria*, or with the Captain, at *Leeds*.

N. B. The ship has good accommodations for passengers.

TO BE SOLD,

ATRACT of about 1093 acres of **LAND**, lying on *Willis's* creek, near the upper end of *Cumberland* county, about 10 miles from *Jame's* river, and between 50 and 60 miles from the *Rocky* *Jades*, convenient to church and mill, and about 15 miles from the court-house, with a plantation and convenient houses for an overseer and 5 or 6 hands. For terms apply to the subscriber, at Mrs. *Sasanna Fleming's*, in the above-mentioned county.

CHARLES FLEMING.

CUMBERLAND county, April 10, 1769.

J A N U S
STANDS at Mr. *John Harris's* stable, in order for covering mares, at **FOUR POUNDS** the season, or **TWENTY-SIX SHILLINGS** the leap. Good pasturage gratis.

RICHARD JAMES.

ALL persons that have any claim against the estate of *JOHN ROYSTER*, deceased, are desired to let them be known, that there may be some provision made to pay the same, and those that are indebted to the said estate, are desired to pay their balances immediately to

Their humble servant,

JOHN HALES, Executor.

KING WILLIAM, April 4, 1769.

WHEREAS I have this day assigned all the books of accounts, bonds, and promissory notes, due either to myself, or to *MOORE* and *BIERS*, unto Col. *THOMAS MOORE* of *King William* county, for value received of him; this is therefore to desire all persons indebted as aforesaid, to pay their respective debts to the said *Moore*, to whom I do hereby transfer all my right to the same.

WILLIAM BIER.

Witness, *THOMAS CLAIBORNE.*

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Louisa* county, a likely *Virginia* born man slave, named *FRANK*; he is about 6 feet high, of a yellow complexion, and is a very sensible fellow. He carried several furs of cloaths with him. Whoever apprehends the said slave, shall receive 5l. reward, if delivered to the subscriber, or unto the hands of any one that will do it.

RICHARD ANDERSON.

RUN from *Turkey Island*, in *Henrico*; the 3d of this instant, *JOHN HAY*, a Scotch-indentured servant, by trade a house joiner; of middle stature, stout made, with large limbs; smooth of face, with a fresh complexion, and brown bushy hair. He speaks the bregue of his country, in a thick, clattering tone of voice. Whoever apprehends him, so that he be conveyed to me, shall receive **FIVE POUNDS**.

RY: RANDOLPH.

CUMBERLAND, March 22, 1769.

RAN away from the subscriber, in April 1768, a likely young Negro man named *TOM*, he is near 6 feet high, and has lost part of one of his ears. It is thought he is about the *Dismal Swamp*, or low down in *North-Carolina*. Whoever brings the said Negro to me shall have **TEN POUNDS** reward.

6

JOHN MAYO.

WANTED by the subscriber, near *Hanover* town,

TWO Journeymen **CHAIR-MAKERS**, who will meet with good encouragement, by applying in a short time. **JAMES SHACKELFORD.**

RAN away about the 15th day of January last, a servant man named *JOHN MESSER*, he is a *Dutchman*, and had, when he went away, his wife with him; he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, his hair is of a reddish colour, and he talks good *English*; he stole from me a small black mare, with a blazed face. Whoever apprehends the said servant, so that I may get him again, shall have a reward of **FOUR PISTOLES**, paid by

JAMES MERONEY.

CAME to my plantation last fall, a grizzled and white spayed sow, with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop and slit and a hole in the left. Any person claiming the said sow, proving property, and paying as the law directs, may have her of the subscriber, near *Clement's* mill, in *Amelia* county.

CULVERINE FORD.

TAKEN up in *Amelia* county, near *Clement's* mill, a white horse, 4 feet 9 inches high, about 10 years old, branded on the near buttock C. Poisted, and appraised to 11l.

CULVERINE FORD.

TAKEN up near *Ivy* creek, upon *Wood's* gap road, in *Albemarle* county, a black mare, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 6 or 7 years old, with a large bell on; she paces naturally, has a small white spot on her right side, and some white hairs in her tail, is docked, but has no visible brand. Poisted and appraised to 8l.

ADAM WALLACE.

TAKEN up in *Albemarle*, a black mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high; she has a star in her forehead, a sup on her nose, and all her feet are white, but has no perceivable brand, and is about 7 years old. Poisted, and appraised to 4l.

CLEVELAND COFFEY.

TAKEN up in *Southampton*, a bay mare, about 4 feet and an inch high, has a wall eye, her two hind feet white, is docked, but has no perceivable brand. Poisted, and appraised to 2l.

RICHARD KELLO.

TAKEN up in the *North-Garden*, in *Albemarle* county, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 7 inches high, has a star in his forehead, a switch tail, his mane has been roached, but is now grown, and hangs on both sides; he paces naturally, has no perceivable brand, and is about seven years old. Poisted, and appraised to 6l. 10s.

CHARLES LEWIS.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 6, 1769.

THE works of some Gentlemen, who have endeavoured to point out the duty of a Magistrate in this colony, being out of print, and the laws having become very voluminous and intricate since their time, a short system relative to the office of a Justice of the Peace, it is thought, will be acceptable to the public. Two Gentlemen of the law in this city, are willing to engage in this useful undertaking, if they can by subscriptions be indemnified from those expences, which they must necessarily incur, in the publication of such a performance.

Subscriptions will be opened at both Printing-Offices, and from thence it will be discovered, whether such a work is desired by the public or not.

The conditions are, that each person shall pay seven shillings and six-pence at the time of subscribing, and five shillings on the delivery of the book.

The volume will be printed in octavo, in a fair type, on good paper, and neatly bound in calf.

The Gentlemen concerned in this proposal, intend to delineate as plainly and explicitly as they can, the manner in which a Magistrate is to conduct himself in those branches which are likely to fall under his consideration.

The **FORMS** of **PROCEEDING** on each respective subject, will be drawn with perspicuity and exactness.

A general idea of evidence, requisite in each enquiry, will be communicated, with the authority on which it is grounded.

Proper extracts will be made from the **Acts** of Assembly where necessary, with suitable observations thereupon.

And as the office of Sheriff is connected with that of a Magistrate, incidental directions on that head will be thrown in.

The work will be ready for the press sometime in the ensuing winter, if the Gentlemen meet with proper encouragement from the public.

It is hoped that this undertaking will not be attributed to lucrative motives, but that its utility is the principal object.

THE subscriber requests it as a favour, that those Gentlemen who are indebted to him for the **GAZETTE**, **ADVERTISEMENTS**, &c. will be kind enough to discharge their accounts this General Court. And it is hoped that those who live in remote counties, will take the advantage of this opportunity to commission some of their friends to pay their respective balances, as the great expence attending this business makes it absolutely necessary that they should, for the future, be more punctual in their payments than they have hitherto been; which will much oblige

Their most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM RIND.

ANY person who has drawn 100 acre lots in Col. *BYRD's* lottery, numbers 760, 761, 766, 767, 768, will bear of a purchaser at the General Court by applying to the publisher of this paper.

INTEND shortly for *Great-Britain*.
ROBERT PAYNE.

Baltimore-Town, Maryland, February 1, 1769.

THE subscriber gives this public notice, that he has finished his house which he intended for the convenience of INOCULATION. It is within half a mile of the town, on a healthy situation, with an agreeable prospect.

He intends to begin the 25th of this instant, and continue until the last of June. Those who are pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend on being carefully and tenderly dealt with. His price is two pitoles each, twenty shillings per week for board and attendance, for white people; and Negroes fifteen shillings, so that the whole expence will not exceed more than five or six pounds currency; and their sickness (if any) not continue more than three or four days. 3m. HENRY STEVENSON.

Cumberland county, April 1, 1769.

WHEREAS the partnership of Trents, Scott, Archer, and Robertson, is this day dissolved; all persons who have any demands against the said partnership are desired to apply for payment, and those who are indebted are requested to settle, and pay off their balances immediately to Mr. John Scott, who is empowered to collect the same.

TRENTS, SCOTT, and Co.

Cumberland county, April 1, 1769.

THE partnership of Trents, Scott, and Co. being dissolved, we inform those who were customers to the stores kept at Alexander Trent's and George Wright's, that we purpose to continue those stores, and that they are under the management of Mr Daniel Bates and Mr. Richard Crump, by whom customers may be supplied as formerly; we therefore hope for the continuance of their favours.

ALEXANDER TRENT,
PETERFIELD TRENT.

TAKEN up, in Essex, a bright bay horse about 14 hands high, with a black mane and tail, has several saddle spots, and is shod before. Posted, and appraised to 5l.

WILLIAM NUTT.

For SALE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Wednesday the 3d of May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, before Mr. ANTHONY HAY's door in Williamsburg,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in Prince George county, containing 490 acres; it is well watered and timbered, and conveniently situated, within half a mile of church, 3 miles from Noble's warehouses, and about the same distance from Jordan's Point, upon James river. Credit will be given till the 25th of next October, when the money must be paid to Mr. Charles Carter of Corotoman, who will attend at the day of sale. A good title and deeds will be made to the purchaser by the subscriber.

THOMAS PINCKARD.

NEABSCO furnace, March 23, 1769.

STRAYED away from Mount-Airy some time in October last, two mares belonging to the Hon. JOHN TAYLOE, Esq; The one a large roan, about 15 hands high, with black mane and tail, branded with the letters R B on the shoulder or buttock, and trots very well. The other is a small black, about 13 hands and an half high, with white feet, a good deal of white in her face, and a great many other remarkable small white spots on her body; her brand (if she had any) I cannot recollect. They went off from Mount-Airy together, and in a day or two afterwards, were seen near Rappahannock bridge, making up towards Prince William county, where they were bred. It is believed they were both with foal. Whoever takes up the said mares, and secures them so as they may be had again, or delivers the one or both to the Hon. JOHN TAYLOE, at Mount-Airy, or brings them to the Neabscow furnace, in Prince William county, shall receive a genteel reward, besides what the law allows, from

THOMAS LAWSON.

WHEREAS I have removed to Bedford county, without having an opportunity of settling with some of my creditors, I take this method to inform them, that all my just debts, either by bond or open account, I will pay, with lawful interest from the time they became due, until paid, which shall be as soon as in my power; and as I hope to be able to discharge all such debts in 12 months from this date, I hope my creditors will grant me this indulgence, without running me to the expence of law suits; and as I have totally declined gaming, and have some bonds out that I have given on account of that vile practice, one to Joseph Williamson, of Amelia county, another to Mr. Frederick Eppes, of Dinwiddie, another to George Hightower, of Amelia county, and another to Robert Saunders, of North-Carolina, the sums or dates I do not remember; but as they are the only bonds I ever gave either of them, I forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of either of them, as they will be disputed.

WILLIAM BROWN.

LEEDS town, March 20, 1769.

I INTEND for GREAT-BRITAIN soon. ARTHUR MAXWELL.

FEBRUARY 13, 1769.

FOUR regular bred Workmen, two to the House Joiner's business, one to the Cabinet, and one to the House, Chair, and Table work, will meet with such encouragement as their merit deserves, by applying immediately, and being subservient, to the subscriber, in the upper end of Charles City county.

MAURICE EVINGTON.

N. B. If they find themselves tools, it will be the more agreeable.

TAKEN up, in Amelia county, on Little Nottoway river, a forrel mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, branded on the off buttock with a stirrup iron, roached mane and bobbed tail.

JAMES HINES.

TAKEN up, in Albemarle, a grey mare about 5 years old, 4 feet 3 inches high, a natural pacer, branded on the off shoulder 17. Posted, and appraised to 5l.

ABRAHAM MUSICK.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Wednesday the 3d of May next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day,

SIX Hundred acres of LAND, lying in Lunenburg county; it is well improved with a choice ORCHARD, and some good HOUSES; is well watered with fine springs, good timber, lies well, and is a fine place for a STOCK, as may be seen by the CATTLE, HOGS, &c. now on the place. Great part of the land is of a good soil for TOBACCO and WHEAT, and produces very good when the weather is seasonable. One third of the money to be paid on the 2d Thursday in December or January next, as will best suit the purchaser, at which time the land will be made over, and delivered up; another third in December, 1770; and the other third the December following. All persons are desired to meet by 12 o'clock, that do not see the land before that day, for the sale will begin by three; and no private sale will be made before that day, so that the highest bidder will be sure of the land. Bond and good security must be given to

t.d.f. EDWARD THWEATT.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber's plan-tation, in Loudoun county, from James Whaley, overseer, on last Easter Monday, TOM, a Negro Man slave, by some called Tom Salter, of a middle size, and well made for strength, about 38 years old, he has bad teeth, and many small pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of cloaths; but his common working drefs, was died brown cotton; he managed several years as an overseer for me, under Capt. Robert Downman, at a plantation of mine on Morattico creek, in Richmond county, where he always lived until lately; he is a dissembling artful fellow, and generally smiles when he speaks. I suspect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to Charles Carter, Esq; in Hanover county, at or near South Wales, where he has a wife named Sebra, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at Morattico. Whoever will deliver him to me, in Prince William county, shall receive the above reward; or if they will secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that I may get him again, Five Pounds; and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, Twenty Pounds current money reward, paid by

HENRY LEE.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Neabscow Iron-works, in Virginia, on or about the 10th of October last, a country born Negro man slave named BILLIE, the property of the Honourable John Tayloe, Esq; he is about 30 years of age, very black, well made, 5 feet 8 inches high, puts on a four look when taxed with any thing amiss: He had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat, black cotton velvet jacket, and sundry other sorts of cloaths, besides shoes and stockings of various kinds: He is by trade a ship carpenter, and is such a proficient in that business as not only to repair, but to build all sorts of small craft. The day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto fellow named SCPIO, the property of Mr. John McMillan, of Prince William county, in Virginia, of much the same age and size as himself. They crossed Potomack river together, in a schooner's boat, to the Maryland shore, where they left her, and have, from that time, kept themselves undiscovered. As Billie was some time last summer brought from Carolina (to which place, under the sanction of a forged pass, he had travelled as a freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by some ship builders to the northward, that he will endeavour to get on board some craft, bound for Charles-Town, or to some place in Carolina, where he expects to be free.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, or Mulatto, and brings one, or both, to the subscriber, or to Mr. John Calvert, manager of Col. Tayloe's mine-bank, in Baltimore county, or will secure them, so as they may be had again, shall receive, for each, a reward of 5l. if taken forty miles from home, or the above reward, if at a greater distance, from the said Mr. John Calvert, or from

THOMAS LAWSON.

N. B. Billie plays on the violin.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Charles City county, on the 17th day of last August, a Virginia born Negro man named DUBLIN, about 35 years old; he is a large fellow, has a grim look, a scar over one eyebrow, and one hand much drawn up with a burn when young, though he has good use of it, has lost the nail of his right great toe, and was clothed as usual. I have heard of him several times in Hanover and Henrico counties. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any person that will deliver him to me, at Capt. William Scrymgeour's, in Charles City. tf. MOSES FONTAINE.

N. B. He has been outwaded since he run away.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Tracts of LAND, lately be-longing to Col. JOHN FRY; one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of Hardware river, a branch of James river, in the county of Albemarle; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of Willis's river, in the county of Buckingham. The above tracts of land were taken up and surveyed in small parcels; but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the subscribers, who have deeds for the same, and will dispose of them either according to the inclusive patents, or in separate parcels, according to the first surveys.

HENRY FRY,
JOHN SCOTT,
JOHN NICHOLAS.

tf.

TO BE SOLD,

TWELVE Hundred Acres of good LAND, lying in the county of Warwick, with a plantation in good order to work twelve hands. There is good oak and pine timber, convenient to navigation. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaser. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber of Blunt Point.

J. ROSCOW.

TO BE SOLD,

UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, near the Double Top Mountain in Culpeper county, late the property of Mr. John Rootes in Gloucester county. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. Roger Dixon, in Fredericksburg, who is empowered to agree. The land will be laid off in lots if desired.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 6, 1768.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raising Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out by the managers or any six of them, towards building a new church in the town of Fredericksburg, and in the purchase of an organ for the said church.

1	Prize of	£. 500	is	500
2	- - -	250 each	-	500
4	- - -	100 -	-	400
8	- - -	50 -	-	400
8	- - -	25 -	-	200
10	- - -	10 -	-	100
180	- - -	5 -	-	900

213 Prizes. - - - - - 3000
2787 Blanks.

3000 Tickets, at 20s. each, - - 3000

£. 15 out of the 100, to be deducted
from the prizes, is - - - - 450

The said LOTTERY will be drawn on the 7th day of JUNE next (being the first day of the Frederickburg fair) at the town-house, under the direction of Mann Page, Fielding Lewis, Charles Dick, Roger Dixon, Joseph Jones, Hugh Mercer, James Mercer, Charles Washington, Lewis Willis, George Weedon, Charles Yates, and Francis Thornton, Gentlemen, or any six or more who can attend. Tickets may be had of the said managers, and of Mrs. Rathell, in Williamsburg.

The money is to be deposited with a Treasurer, on the day of the drawing; and any fortunate adventurer may have his prize on producing his ticket at the time of drawing. Those who cannot attend the fair, are requested to send their tickets by some friend, that the prizes may be distributed as soon as possible.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of nine hundred pounds, to make a road over the mountain to the warm and hot springs in Augusta county.

1	Prize of	1000	is	£. 1000
2	- - -	500 each	-	1000
4	- - -	250 -	-	1000
5	- - -	100 -	-	500
50	- - -	50 -	-	2500

62 Prizes. £. 6000
5938 Blanks.

6000 Tickets at 20s. - - - - £. 6000
15 per cent. to be deducted from the Prizes.

The said LOTTERY will be drawn at Fredericksburg, under the direction and management of Mess. Charles Dick, Charles Yates, John Stewart, Henry Mitchell, and John Glaffell, of whom tickets may be had.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12/6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for 3s. the First Week, and 2s. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.